## SHERMAN.

The Formal Surrender of Johnston's Army on Saturday Last.

The Surrender Made to General Schofield.

Howard's and Slocum's Armies Marching for Washington.

Schofield's Army to Remain in North Carolina.

Joe Johnston's Army Demoralized by the Prospect of Peace.

## Thousands of the Men Leave for Home Before the Final Surrender,

Mr. E. D. Westfall's Despatch. RALESGH, N. C., April 25, 1865.

General Slocum's "left wing" has been transformed to the Army of Georgia, as the country knows by the ablication of the War Department orders. The lange in title made a wonderful change in the apparance of things at General Slocum's head-arters. The General, who travelled through Georgia at the Carolinas with the same command, doing some of the most brilliant marching and fighting of the war, rish only four or five staff officers, is now at the head of a large household. Their names are as follows:—Major ml Carl Schurz, Chief of Staff; Major Robert P. De ert, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Mont ester, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieute ant Colonel Platt M. Thorn, Inspector General; Lieu-mant Colonel H. M. Whittlesey, Chief Quartermaster; Ajor J. A. Reynolds, Chief of Artillery; Major E. W. laindar, Aid-de-Camp; Captain W. W. Moseley, Aid-de-lamp; Captain W. G. Tracy, Aid-de-Camp; Surgeon H. L. Goodman, Medical Director; Captain Robert M. Mc-Dowell, Chief Topographical engineers; Lieutenant H. W. Howgate, Chief Signal officer; Lieutenants Joseph B. Poraker and C. H. Messinger, Signal officers; Lieutenant B. H. Hurd, Staff Quartermaster; Major Hoffman and Captain Spraul, Aids-de-Camp to General Schurz; W. H.

Mr. James C. Fitzpatrick's Despatches. RALKIGH, N. C., April 26, 1865.

a's army we learn that it was universally expected forms would be ratified at Washington. So implicit the belief that the war was ended, large nums deserted to their homes, while others deliberately rehed away with the sanction of their officers. Thou

which have in this way left the army, and the remainder, ving had their hopes of peace suddenly raised, are now discontented as to be opposed to further fighting. The my, in fact, has been thoroughly demoralised.

When it was known here that the terms had not me ratifed a feeling of the utmest apprehented to be a sum of the citizens. The surrender Jehnston was ardently desired, for it was felt that hostilities were resumed, the soldiery, with the membrance of the President's assessination fresh their minds, would spare neither life nor property in a resumption of the march against the enemy. How a there was cause for these apprehensions I do not soumption of the march against the enemy. How here was cause for these apprehensions I do not o; but the indignation, not to say wrath, of the at the murder of the President was without ds. But it can hardly be doubted that the discip-and manliness of the American soldier would not ted him to visit his anger upon remote

RALEIGH, N. C., April 28, 1866.

The surrender will be made to General Schofield, com-manding the Army of the Ohio. General Hartsuff and the necessary arrangements. A construction train has gone up to repair the railroad bridge beyond Hillsboro, when the road will be in order all the way to Greens-

enthusiastic cheering throughout the camps. A celebra-tion, à la Fourth of July, succeeded, and the night was made most noisy with the discharge of fire-arms, and brilliant with the discharge of fire-works.

General Howard commanding, which embraces the Fif-leenth and Seventeenth army corps, will break camp and march northward, via Weldon, Petersburg and Richi The following is General Howard's order:—

position of military governor of North Carolina, until the people can hold an election and select a man from among elves. The army of the Ohio, constituting the De partment of North Carolina, is to remain for the present in this State. The army embraces the Tenth corps, Major General Terry, and the Twenty-third corps, Major Genera Dox. The exact disposition of this force we do not yet know, but it is probable that the army will be scattered in garrisons of brigades and regiments, throughout the festate. The policy of the administration seems to be foreshadowed in this, viz:—to protect the Unionists un-sil they can elect their officers, and again obtain the civil

Nonrolk, Va., April 28, 1865 Sherman was made known here on Friday afternoon, by the following order issued by Major General E. O. C. Ord and promulgated by Brigadier General Geo. H. Gordon ting the District of Virginia:-

To Brigadier General Gordon:

Fire one hundred (100) gens. General Johnston has sur rendered with all of his army north of the Chattahoochie on the same terms with General Ord.

E. O. C. ORD, Major General Commanding.

T. H. Haram, Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL REJOICING. When this order was made public great excitement prevailed in the city. The Eighth New York independent battery came tearing through the city, and halted on Main street, opposite Market square. Colonel O. L.

time Colonel Mann organized an impromptu proces-The Norfolk post band was ordered out, and played at different points. The first place stopped at was the Atlantic Hotel, and Mr. A. G. Newton, the proprietor, nvited the band and all the spectators to partake of his hospitality after the performance of somewholee pieces of music. From the Atlantic the procession started for the National Hotel, thence to Granby street, where the salute was being fired. Mrs. Colonel Mann was also honored by the band; likewise Dr. de Lamater, Medical Director, and Captain Fett, Chief Commissary of the dis-

Colonel Kann ordered the commanding officer of the battery to reserve enough ammunition for a brigadier general's salute; and shortly after the artillery was limbered up and joined in the march. On turning into Presented a street the band of the Second colored cavalry, Brevet Brigadier General Cole commanding, was ap-Brevet Brigadier General Cole commanding, was approaching, and they were also ordered to fall in and precede a company of colored soldiers. Colonel Mann was surrounded by a brilliant and numerous staff, among whom were Colonel Martindale, Major Lovejoy, Captain Felt, Lieutenant M. D. Rice, Assistant Provost Marshal; Lieutenant Brown, General Gordon's staff; Lieutenant Morgan, Ordinance officer; and others. The procession moved to General Gordon's residence, where a general residute was fired and patriotic airs played by the band, after which the parade was discontinued. after which the parade was discon

Lee's Advice to Johnston. WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.
Information has been received that immediately after the surrender of Lee's army General Lee wrote a letter to Joe Johnston representing that further resistance to the Union armies would be in vain, and urging him to surrender without reference to the wishes or advice of Jeff. Davis and his co-fugitives.

The Press Despatch.

RAIMON, N. C., April 26, 1865.

Mr. Holden, the editor of the Raleigh Standard, who is suggested as the Governor of the State, takes decided ground against the restoration to power of Governor Vance and the existing Legislature. He favors the adoption of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and recognizing the constitution of the United

## RICHMOND.

Mr. William H. Merriam's Despatches. New York Herald Rooms, RICHMOND, April 28, 1865.

PROPLE WAITING TO MOVE NORTH. I am informed that many citizens of Virginia contem plate moving North, from an impression that they can enjoy more freedom there than here. They believe that being there merged in the general population they made special objects of attraction by the national State or municipal authorities; while here they apprehend of the rights and privileges they formerly enjoyed.

THE NEGROES. The exodus of Virgin'a negroes from here North is

NEW YORK HERALD ROOMS, RICHMOND, Va., April 29—4 A. M. ARREST OF CAPTAIN (REBE!) WM. B. HATCH.

Captain William H. Hatch, rebel assistant agent for exchange, under Judge Robert Ould, was arrested last evening and committed to Libby Prison upon charges of the gravest character. These charges are understood to seriously compromise his integrity in relation to the affairs of both Union and rebel prisoners of war recently in part under his jurisdiction. The whole (late) rebel community was stirred to its utmost depths on the announcement of the arrest and confinement of this noted favorite, and handsome officer of Lee's army and ally of theirs. The amazement among them was beyond details that suggested the arrest, to the end that the Captain may explain away the grave accusations. He was arrested at the instance of our authorities, and it may be added in his favor that he was always, next to General Mulford and Judge Ould, popular with the prisoners of

Mulford and Judge Ould, popular with the prisoners of war on both sides.

THE COMMAND OF THE LABOR DETRICE.

Lieutenant Colonel John Coughlin, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteesy, has been assigned to the command of the Laber district, between the James and the Appomatiox sivers. In all matters bearing upon negro affairs Colonel Coughlin is directed to report to Major General Ord. He reports to Major General George L. Hartsoff, commanding United States forces at Petersburg, on all subjects relating to troops under his command in the Labor district.

Labor district.

Important Military Order from General Halleck.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 4.

HEADQUARTER, MITTARY DIPELS OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, V.A., April 28, 1865.

I. Clerks of Court of Records in Richmond and Potersburg will be permitted to resume their functions on taking the oath of allegiance.

II. All attorneys, counsellors, advocates and proctors, and others licens—d to practice a particular profession, trade or business; the presidents, directors and officers of all corporations; and all persons availing themselves of the benefit of General Order No. 2, in regard to trade, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Any person in the above mentioned cities who shall, after the 1st of May next, attempt to practice any licensed profession, or engage in any licensed trade or business, or shall exercise the functions of a president, director, or office of any corporation, will be arrested, the Country of the State as early as practicable.

III. All persons making claims for restoration of private property before provest marshal or any other military officer, court or commission, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States; and until the claimant takes the prescribed oath his claim will neither be granted nor considered.

IV. All officers of customs in this military division are requested to give no clearances or permits to ship or land goods or other articles of trade te any person, or for the boucht of any person, who has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States; and no clergyman, magistrate or other person authorized by State laws to perform the marriage

ceremony will officiate in such capacity until he himself and the parties contracting matrimony have taken the prescribed eath of allegiance.

VI. Any porson solving in violation of these orders will be arrested, and a full account of the case reported to these headquarters. By order of Major General HALLEOK.

J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant General.

**REWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.** 

Interesting Account of Rebel Affairs at Danville After the Evacuation of Richmond.

The News of the Surrender of Lee.

Jeff. Davis Again Takes Flight, and His Train is Fired Upon by Stoneman's Men.

SCENES AFTER THE REBELS LEFT DANVILLE.

Mr. Wm. H. Stiner's Despaten.

FORTRES MONROR, April 29, 1868. INFLOX OF PAROLED PRICONERS, AND WHAT THEY THINK

to be forwarded to their homes on parole, or to take the oath of allegiance, and endeavor to obtain employmen North. The majority are greatly elated with the pros-pect of peace, but a few hotheads feel very bitter at what they term a disgraceful surrender. Those who are here awaiting transportation are well treated, and re-ceive such rations as are issued to our soldiers. The officers are at liberty on their parole of honor, and can go around where they please. They are becoming satis-fied that the United States government is a stable institation and worth living under.

A very intelligent officer, who served with distinction

four years in the rebel army, furnishes me with the following highly interesting details of the death throes of

Danville, on the Dan river, one hundred and forty miles from Richmond by rail, was, before the war, a flourishing little place of about three thousand inhabitants, beautifully situated on a hill overlooking the river, which rolled gracefully between the hills beyond until it was lost to the vision, turning abruptly from its course, by a small valley of great loveliness. Its chief com-mercial Sature consisted in the tobacco trade. The counties adjacent to Pittsylvania (in which Danville is situated)-Henry, Patrick and Franklin-are all in the richest part of Virginia, and the yield of the soothing weed was enormous. Like all Southern towns, Danville has suffered greatly from the war by the utter stagnation

Danyille, on the morning of April 3, presented an unusually fively aspect. The news of the evacuation of Richmond had reached the place. Crowds of men, we men and children, black and white, gathered around the said a grin-for every one.

ferent offices remained in the cars, converting them into offices, warehouses, kitchens and bedchambers. The Greensboro extension Railroad was used to its utmost South—some to their homes, others to visit some friends, under whose roofs they might tarry until they could shift elsewhere for themselves. The greatest state of uncertainty provated, and the people were beginning to feel really alarmed in not hearing from General Lee's army. Six days passed of this terrible suspense. Brigadier General H. H. Richmond and Danville Railroad, was in command of the place. He was in daily communication with Mr. Davis, still no accurate information could be heard from General Lee. It was confidently expected that he would make his way to the Danville Railroad, and make the elapsed for his plans (if such they were, and such was the general impression,) to be developed, and not one word was heard from him.

THE NEWS OF LER'S SURRENDER General Walker sent out scouts, to be carried down the railroad to Staunton river, then to make the best way they could to General Leo's army. They went within sight of the armies, and returned with the informaion of the surrender, which at first was generally disbe-lieved. It was kept secret; but by the time General to spread, and two hours afterwards every one knew it. Nearly all night was spent by many in the discussion of the situation. Morning dawned, and, like the people's heart, was dull and heavy looking.

THE GRANAL EXOLUS.

Then began the exodus. Stoneman's raiders were reported between Danville and Greensboro, causing painful apprehension to those who contemplated flight southward. It was over one week from the evacuation of Richmond before the news of the surrender of Lee was known in Danville. Richmond on foot began to arrive, and the place was more thronged than ever. As all the cars were packed many valuable stores of great variety were destroyed. Mr. Davis and Cabinet left on a train, and were fired into

SCRNES UPON THE RESEL SVACTATION OF PANYILLS and by Wednesday morning every one who could get away had gone. Then began one of those scenes so comnon in the South in places evacuated. The poor of the place began to plusder indiscriminately commissary ores, quartermaster stores, medical steres those that the poor of Danville had not seen, save in their dreams. plunder fall exclusively into the hands of the poor of the city, but they came from the country by droves. In the explosion of the shells added greatly to the excitemen

FORTRESS MONROE, April 30, 1866. The rebel ram Albemanie, which was sunk at Ply-mouth, N. C., by Lieutenant Cushing, has been raised by some Northern contractor, and has reached the Gosport Navy Yard. The cost of raising is about \$20,000. Her machinery is in excellent order, and she has sustained out very little damage by the explosion of the terpedo. It is intended to put her in seagoing order, and she will probably be sent to New York to be fitted out as a first

SOUTH AMERICA.

Permination of the War Between Brazil and Urnguay-General Flores' Access to Power-The New Cabinet-The Treaty of Surrender at Montevideo-Progress Buenos Ayres, &c.

OUR BURNOS AYRES CORRESPONDENCE. Burnes Avres, S. A., March 13, 1866. The lower valley of the river Plate is again at peace, after a war of two years. The news by the last European mail of the rettlement of the Urugauyan civil war by the briomph of the rebellion is now confirmed.

On February 21 the robel chief General Flores pro-claimed, "Inasmuch as from this day the supreme magisclaimed, "tax-incent as from this cay the any person, the provisional government is established and hereby declared," &c. He proceeds to nominate and appoint a se retary of the interior, captain of the port, collector of

on February 22 the Brazilians raised the blockade and commerce returned to its wonted channels, and the peo-ple who had not fied far returned in large numbers to

on February 28 General Fjores, with a small eccort, entered the city of Montevideo amid universal rejoicings. A committee of the principal inhabitants waited on him to felicitate him. Banners floated everywhere, and visus resounced on every side. All this was, to be sire, from a people somewhat used to revolutions, and the'r assent to this one was certainly very graceful. There were signe to this one was certainly very graceful. There were signs of dissatisfaction, but they were not noisy or estentations; they were the quiet but hurried departure of hundreds of "Blancos," the defeated party, who were taking wagens, carts, carriages, saliboats, ships, steamers, anything that would carry them anywhere. It was quietly understood that certain parties would not be safe in remaining, and perhaps over one thousand—some of them the best families of the city—removed on the day of Flores' welcome to the city. Among these were the members of the former cabinet, the recent commander in-chief of the army, the commissary general, and many in-chief of the army, the commissary general, and many

President Villalba used his power immediately on be-ing elected fresident of the Senate; and house, being acting president, surrouters the city to the second Brazilians, thus caving the people and not be govern

Brazilians, these saving the scople of the several quite form inch.

On entering the city Flores' troops found several quite formitable mines prepared for explosion in the last extremity. The position of the mines was well selected, and if they had been resorted to as a means of defence, the destruction would have been awful, perhaps, to friends as well as form.

The conditions of surrender may be abbreviated thus:

1. The President must resign his post and the country await a new election.

2. Provisionally General Flores will assume the chief magistracy, assigted by Juan M. Martinez and Antonio Rodrigues (abello as colleagues.

3. The free choice of the propie shall select new Roure.

Rodrigues (abello as colloagues.

3. The free choice of the people shall select new Representatives and Senators.

4. Private property shall be inviolable, except by due

4. Private property shall be inviolable, except by due process of law.

5. Political opinions shall be inviolable, and all words, acts and public at one during the civil war shall only affect the parties concerned at the bar of public opinion.

6. Employes of government shall continue, and all military grades of both camps shall be held as valid.

7. Public debt shall be assured by the national duties.

8. As soon as possible the Brazilian forces shall be sent away, and a treaty made with Brazili on the following basis:

of the time, and now he came to offer himself to me fifth for the same reason.

One of the most distinguished literary and political writtens that this country has produced was the late Dr. Valencio Vasch. Es had powerful political enemies, and one day he was murdered in the city of Montevideo, in open day, with the ever ready assassin's knife. The number I was arrested and tred and condemned to imprisonment. After some time he was released, and at the taking of Mont. video was at large. General Flores is an old frend of Dr. Varels and his family, and he had this convicted murderer promptly rearrested. The result has not transpired, but can easily be predicted.

Provisional President General Flores has appointed the following ministers for the new government:

Altogether this is a good Cabinet. Flores' administration the s far meets general approval and inspires high considence.

But there are more inviting fields than those of war. The industrial resources of this country are beginning to be developed. One especially is full of promis—at is the culture of cotton. Whatever may be the effect of the culture of cotton by paid labor in the Southern States, there is no reason for discouragement or delay in the development of other countries. A planter from Georgia, who had the skill to foresee the storm of war and to escape from it, came here more than a year ago, and after a careful examination of the country located himself in the province of Entre Rios, about twenty miles above the city of Farona. He has now under culture there perhaps one hundred acres, and he has bought and has ready for cotton about two hundred and fifty acres of splendid land. The growth and product this, the first year, quite satisfies his practised eye.

The same kind of cotton that in the States must be replanted every year, or every second year, will here remain extending its roots and increasing its products until the seventh year. In the States the season is so short that the cotton har-est is much shorter than here. I after sowing or later cutting down will regulate the succession of fields ready for harvest.

Good land is so cheap and the cultivation is so easy that men of small means can here be planters. Little cotton farms of twenty acres, all fenced and under cutture, with a small house upon them, can be bought in that vicinity for from \$306 to \$600 Spanish. Who can tell but that King Cotton may resume south of the equator the throne he has lost north of it.

The Western Raifroad is now open as far as Mercedea, and works are begun for Chillicoy, twenty-one miles further. The Southern Raifroad will soon be open for the first forty miles.

and works
further. The Southern Railroad was
the first forty miles.
The Minister of Education and Worship is now on a
tour through the provinces.

THE PROPOSED MONUMENT TO THE LATE PRESIDENT

The committee appointed by the citizens to rec.ive prising Mesers. Develin, Marshall, Hoffman, Churchill and Hamilton, presented a petition, through Alderman Fixes, requesting permission to erect a monument at the west entrance of Union square, on a line with the Washington state.

After a brief disc selon, in which several of the members joined, the pet tion was referred to the Committee on Sire ta.

on Sire ts.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Russes to the effect that a full length portrait of Mr. Lincoln be purchased, at an expense of \$1,250, and placed in the Governor's Room. Which was laid over.

A resolution, offered by Alderman Norros, was adopted coloristic of the late Colonel Murphy, of the rixty-ninth regiment New York Volunteers.

The Corporation Counsel was ordered to discont one all suits for violation of ordinances, &c., till further notice.

After the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned to two P. M. on Monday, the 8th linst.

The Soldlers' Relief Fund. TO THE EPITOR OF THE BERALD.

It is well known that many families in this city, during

the continuance of the recent rebellion, and while the heads of those families were in the field nobly contrading for their country's rights, have some of them materially, for their country's rights, have some of them materially, while others mainly, depended for subsistence upon what is denominated the "Relief Fond." "Relief" from this source has been deemed unavailable for two months past, until the last week, when it was given out that payments would again be resumed. This was jeyous tidings to many a poor family, but was short lived; for, on repairing to the usual place of payment, they were presented with three dollars, when, including their back pay, they should have received twelve dollars, and were supposed to know everything, I wish to ask you it this is all right? There are strong suspicions affoat that it is not. Perhaps you can put the public mind at rest on this subject. CLOSING SCENES.

Winding Up the Rebellion at Several Points.

Grand Review of Our Victorious Armies in Washington.

General Meigs' Orders to Reduce the Army Expenses.

Reorganization of Commerce and the Courts in the South.

FLIGHT OF REBELS FROM CANADA.

the Oath.

Ex-Governor William Aiken, of South Carolina, En Route for Washington,

Reduction of Military Expenditures. GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 24.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1865. 2.—In carrying out the provisions of General Orders No. 77, from the War Department, Adjutant General's office, dated April 28, 1865, so far as relates to the Quartermaster's Department, all chartered steamers, both ocean and river, which, under the new military situa-II .- Ocean steamers, at distant ports, will be loaded the supplies which are no longer needed at such

III.—From the running steamers, or in the steamers which are the property of the department.

IV.—The chiefs of divisions of this office, and the chiefs of the principal depots, will immediately report to the Quartermaster General the extent of the reduction which they are able to make in the force of laborers, operatives, clerks and agents under their command.

V.—It is understood that troops will be made available for most of the work at the depots, and that thus very large reductions in the rolls of employes will be possible.

VI.—All railroad construction and repairs, except those needed on lines by which troops are still supplied, or by which troops may be marching, will cease.

VII.—Construction and extension of all barracks, hospitals and other buildings, will cease, unless authorized upon special report, which in all cases of necessity should be made immediately by telegraph.

VIII.—Property returns of all property on hand on the 30th April should be made up immediately and forwarded to this office, with recommendations as to the dispositions to be made thereof, where to be stored or to be sold, and where to be stored or sold in each case.

IX.—The efforts of all officers of this department will be directed to the greatest possible reduction of expenditures consistent with the efficiency and comfort of the troops now about to be withdrawn from active operations in the field.

General Orders No. 77, which are hereby republished, as followns.

2.—East, the Quartermarter General discharge all section frameworks not republished by the companies of the first and the first anomalished by the former, among and other land transportation will be stopped; also purchases of former, among a most is required for immedians consumption. All pass hapes for nalived construction and transportation will also be stopped.

2.—The chiefs of the respective purpose will immediately, causa property retorns to be made out of the property in their charge, and a statement of the property in each that may be sold upon advertisement and public refer without prejudice to the service.

2. C. MEIGS,

QUARTERNAL ORDERS—NO. 25.

GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 25. QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1865. inspectors to visit all depots and posts within their respective districts, and report the reductions which may be possible in expenditure, and make ston suggestions therefor as may seem to them necessary.

Officers not on duty in the field or at important posts will also be relected, to be placed temporarily on inspection duty, in order that this inspection may be the more general and specify.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General.

Regulating Trade and Reorganizing Courts in the South.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865. Nellie, Mr. W. P. Mellen, General Supervising Agent of the Treasury Department, and Mr. Whitelaw Roeid, of Cincinnati, and a number of newly appointed Treasury agents, left here this evening, upon a special steamer, to to New Orleans, and thence proceed up the Mississippi river to Memphis. Mr. Mellen goes out to arrange the working of the Treasury Department regulations in ref-erence to trade in the Southern States, and Judge Chase to look after the reorganization of the machinery of the United States Courts. They carry with them important proclamations touching the special objects of their re

Grand Review of the Victorious Union Armies. Washington, May 1, 1865.

The Union armies recently in Virginia and North Care lina, except what force may be necessary for the main-tenance of a proper police in the various localities, are ordered to Washington, where upon their arrival there is to be a grand review, preparatory to mustering a large

The Rebels in Canada on the Wing. WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865. Parties just returned here from Canada report that taken alarm at the failure of all their nefarious plots and are endeavoring to get out of the country.

Mosby, the Guerilla Chief. Washington, May 1, 1868.
Mosby was at Salem, near Warrenton, last Friday, and

itants. His command has deserted him entirely, four hundred having been paroled at Winchester. All of these serving in the valley. Some of them offer to bring in Mosby alive for five thousand dollars. Two thousand dollars is now offered, but as the capture would require several men in its performance the sum each might re ceive is regarded as being too small to justify the attempt.

Affairs in Tennessee. WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

Acting Master Fitzpatrick, commanding the United States steamer S ron, reports to the Navy Department, under date of April 22, off Randolph, Tenn , that on the 19th an expedition, under the command of Brigadier Gen ne from from Randolph, one by way of Hatchie river and one from Folton, Tenn. They returned on the 22d, having been successful in capturing several officers and

General Shelby's adjutant was killed. One of the men captured was the fellow who has been passing for Leux ton. He confessed having burned the St. Paul and killing one man on board of ber.

General Osborne hung him to a cottonwood tree, at Randolph, and left his body hanging. His proper name The steamers Anna Everton and Sylph were not

burned by the guerillas. They came out of Hatchie river Affaire in South Carolina

The steamship Savannah brings Charleston dates of the

The Courier has the following items:-

Marshall, missionary of St. John's chapel, H to go beyond our lines, for persistence in tre duck. A warning has also been given to his for tolerating the traitor. Ez-Governor Wm. Aiken left Cha-

ult., with orders to report at Washington Simeon Draper was announced to add meeting in Charleston on the 28th ult.

An expedition, sent out under General Potter An expedition, sent out under General Pytter, has seen crealled, under an order to suspend hostilities, based of Sherman's first agreement. But on the morning of the 28th ult., another party was sent out to notify the rebels at Orangeburg of a resumption of hostilities.

Eastern Kentucky Clear of Rebels

LEXINOTON, May 1, 1865.
One hundred and five officers and one thousand men Morgan's old command surrendered to General Hobson at Mount Sterling to-day. Twelve hundred rebels also surrendered at other points to Hobson's troops.

Several hundred deserters from the robel army took

the amnesty oath.

Eastern Kentucky is new clear of rebei troops.

Movements of Cotton. twenty-two bales of cotton for Cincinnati, three hundr for Evansville and two hundred and twenty-one for

**Guerillas and Deserters Taking** The steamer Belle, of St. Louis, brings about three

General Grant's Philadelphia Resident [From the Philadelphia Re. May 1.]

The handsome furnished massion on West (head street, purchased and fitted up at a cost of fifty thouse dollars by the citizens of Philadelphia as a present to Lieutenant General, was opened on Enturary for large tion, and in the course of the day was vinited by a lanumber of ladies and gentlemen. The manaken is lower two feet front, one hundred and five feet deep and stories in height. The front is of sandstone, and he beloony under the first story windows. In the internet was a special combine elegance and convenient the arrangements combine elegance and convenient the arrangements combine elegance and convenient the convenient to the fourth story, lighted by a view on the roof. There is also a private staincase is ing to the dining room and kitchen.

Back of the chambers on the second and third for are bath rooms, which are elegantly fitted up. The jor, about seventeen by forty feet, is superbly farmast the carpets being of velvet, the furniture of walnut, the curtains of the richest lace. The plane and all articles of furniture in the room are in the highest of mechanical art. Vases of an antique pattern deed the richly carved marble mantel; and an elegant elegant of the centre of it. On the centre table is a magnific copy of the Bible.

the richly carved marble mantel; and an elegant clock, surmounted by a figure representing the historian, is in the centre of it. On the centre table is a magnificent copy of the Bible.

Passing on to the dining room are exposed to view, on an extension table, a nilver tea set and a china dinner and teachers and tea set, together with pear handled knives and silver forks. A prominent figure on it is a large silver candelabra and flower stand combined. In the dining room is a very beautiful sideboard. However, the dining room is a very beautiful sideboard. However, the dining room is a very beautiful sideboard. However, and the dining room is a very beautiful sideboard. The chambers on the second floor are finished in almost as costly a style as the parlors. Velvet carpets are on the floors, a splendid Jenny Lind bedstead is in each room, with beautiful dressing bureaus and wardrobes. The reception room, on the second floor back, is also richly furnished. In the third story chambers the floors are covered with Brussels carpeting, and the furniture is of a superior kind. All portions of the house are furnished in the most compiler manner, and when the family of the General takes possession of it, which they are expected to do to-day, they will find in the pantry some of the substantials of life, and coal in the cellar with which to do the cooking.

## THE WASHINGTON CONSPIRACY.

The preparations for the trial of the assessing and con-spirators concerned in the murder of Mr. Lincoln are still in progress. Most of the testimony seeded is al-ready-in the hands of Colonel Burnets, Judge Advector, in charge of these matters, and the trials will be begun within a few days.

It has been discovered that an attempt was made in night to burn Ford's theatre, in which the amendment of President Lincoln occurred. The world kept up the building rendered it unsuccessful. Arrest of a Suspected Character at Short field, Mass.

The town is under considerable sucitors The town is under considerable excitement if arrest of a person connected with a travelling cube supposed to be an accomplice of Booth, who app chin, a full mustache, and a large exar uneer. Detectives from towns on the line of the Housestenie Railroad have been secreted in the village part of the

tity is not yet fully determined.

tity is not yet fully determined.

The Scarch for the Conspiratore Throughout the District of Columbia.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS MADE AS TO THE RETENT OF THE SCHEME OF ASSAULTATION.

[From the Washington Republican, April 23.]

One week ago to-day we expressed the opinion, editorially, that the cities of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria ought to be searched for the arrest of Booth and his accomplices in crime. We entertained the hope that a thorough search would be kept up elsewhere at the same time. We stated many reasons, as far as we deemed it prudent, why such a search should be made.

It has been gratifying to our (ceilings to find our views, contained in the article referred to, endorsed by all the leading civil and military officials in this city and elsewhere whose opinions are worth having. We have received numerous letters of thanks from leading men in the nation who have expressed the hope that the proposition to search the District would be carried into prompt execution.

the mation who have expressed the hope that the proposition to search the District would be carried into prompt execution.

While, to this day, the work has not been undertaken with that thoroughness which the great emergency demands, yet it is but just to state that much has been done in the direction indicated by us one work ago.

This is not all. The investigation, in this city, since our srticle appeared, has developed facts of the most astounding character. The official record will eventually show this. These developments, resulting from a partial search, only show what would be brought to light by unroofing and unearthing, if necessary, every house in the District of Columbia. Seek for double partitions, fake walls, secret apartments, under cellars where the great State prisoners were to be kept secreted in chains after being kidnapped.

That it is in evidence that Prevident Lincoln, Floa Pracident Hamlin, the members of the Cabinal. General Gran, Chief Justice Chase and Spealer Colfas warmarked as the victims of certain re bel compirators and assassins there is little doubt. That the picteripiented with the chief political chols in Richmond, our piemed with the chief political chols in Richmond, our piemed in detail in Canada, and was to be executed in this city, there is also no doubt. That secret meetings were held at the residences of secssionists in this city to further the execution of this tiendish picht is well known.

The arrests already made of persons known to be parties to the murder of President Lincoln, and the robel assassins to strike from existence all the leading men of the national government, thus leaving it without a legal head, and the reins of government to be scized by any erratic, ambitious general who might as the time be in the field at the head of an army—will,

when all made known, startle our people and astound the world.

In view of the great good obtained by partial scarches in this city, we reiterate our firm belief that a complete and thorough search of Washington would reveal facts quite as important as any yet ascertained, and possibly lead to the arrest of many bad men not supposed to be in these parts.

There are men and women walking our streets daily whose hearts are as bad as was that of the assessin Booth. Let them be arrested. They have no right to liberty under a government that they despise and would destroy.

Secessionists should not be permitted to live in this city out of prison. We hope the government will see to it.

Condition of the Seward Family. SCHORON GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 1-0 A. M. Ron, E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:-

Size—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State had a comfortable night. Mr. F. W. Seward had a slight hemorrhage from wounds in the scalp at three A.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General. THE EVENING REPORT.
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 1-0 P. M.

Hon. E. M. STARTON, Secretary of War:—
Sur.—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State continues to improve. Mr. F. W. Seward has had a quiet day, and is slowly regaining strength.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

Personal Intelligence.

Among the passengers yesterday in the Pulton, for Hilton Head, S. C., was Associate Justice Wayne, of the United States Suprime Court, who returns to his home is Savannah, for the first time in over four years. Since the rebell on heehas stood firm for the Union and the government, and visits his home again under the old fee.